

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1854.

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TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year, payable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year. Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will continue until forbidden and charged accordingly. For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$3, cash. Jos. Woz, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis. The publication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author. Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

THE POST.

Athens, Friday, July 7, 1854.

NEW-ORLEANS JUNE 26.

The steamer Orizaba has arrived with dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d and from the city of Mexico to the 19th.

Nothing later is known of the movements of Alvarez. A skirmish took place between three hundred insurgents and a body of government troops, in which the former were routed.

The birthday of President Santa Anna was celebrated with great splendor and ceremonies but the empire was not declared as many had expected. The news generally is uninteresting.

All towns and districts not acknowledging the authority of the government formally, are declared by the President to be in a state of seige.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27.

The Senate on Tuesday rejected the bill from the House fixing the first Monday of November annually as the day of commencement for the Congressional session.

In the House the discussion was continued on the appropriation for the Senate travel with Mexico.

Gerritt Smith (New York) avowed himself in favor of the acquisition of all of Mexico and Cuba, with or without slavery.

The House is expected to continue in session all night, and take the final vote to-morrow, when the treaty appropriation bill will pass.

NEW YORK, JUNE 27.

In New York on Tuesday, there was a moderate business in Cotton at a decline of 1/2 on lower grades, better qualities remaining steady. Coffee was heavy, and Rio was rated 50c. In breadstuffs there was a declining tendency.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27.

A special messenger with important despatches from Gen. Jas. Gadsden, U. S. Minister to Mexico, reached Washington yesterday. The President was immediately notified, and returned from Old Point, Va., where he had been spending a few days.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.—The President of the United States transmitted to the Senate on the 23d ult., the following list of officers for the new Territories:

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Nebraska.

Hon. Andrew H. Reeder, to be Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Warden, of Virginia, to be Secretary of Kansas.

Mr. Cummings, of Iowa, at present one of the editors of the Keokuk Democrat, to be Marshal of Kansas.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson, of Michigan, to be Chief Justice of Nebraska.

Messrs. Bradley of Indiana, Hardin of Georgia, and Elmore of Alabama, to be Associate Judges of Nebraska and Kansas.

FILLIBUSTERS.—The Louisville Journal says that on the 16th inst., a member of Congress from Georgia, who is generally regarded as rather a conservative, stated as a fact of which he was personally cognizant, that two thousand men were armed and organized in his district, awaiting the signal from Washington for a descent upon the island of Cuba. He said, that they expect to receive the authority of the Government for their enterprise, and to be aided by its co-operation; but that they are none the less resolved to act if they do not obtain its sanction.

The New York Herald, speaking of the extravagance that has characterized the living of many in New York, lately, says that the "reaction has at last come. Real estate is descending from its Pegasus, and one by one the necessities of life are being reduced in price. Money is becoming daily more dear and more difficult to obtain. Many merchants and stock jobbers, living in large houses and driving fine equipages, are now trembling on the brink of a fearful precipice."

THE FILLIBUSTERS.—According to a statement which appears in the Memphis Whig, the number of enrolled fillibusters in the United States is fifty thousand. They have a cash capital of one million to start business with.

Col. Wm. Walker has been indicted in the U. S. District Court, California, for his fillibustering expedition, with two of his party, Howard A. Snow and John M. Jarman, but no day has as yet been set for the trial.

Clean linen and good feelings go together naturally as June roses, sunshine and mosquitoes. If people want to feel up to 95 deg. in the shade, let them take to fresh linen and things. Extraordinary institution, that clean linen.

CONGRESS AND THE COUNTRY.

The following article in reference to the present Congress is copied from the Charleston Mercury, the leading Democratic paper in South Carolina:

If the Congress of the United States were called on to render an account of its stewardship for the last six months, it would find it a very difficult task to perform to the satisfaction of the country. We are certainly no advocate for hasty legislation. It generally marks the selfish and oppressive career of party, bloated with power, and eager to make the best use of its temporary reign. But while eschewing hasty legislation on the one hand, we can never stand quietly by, and see the precious time for useful legislation frittered away in unbecoming speeches, while the great questions of interest to the country are postponed for still further postponement.

The people have a right to expect some practical results from months of Congressional session. They don't want speeches. They want to see work done, in a way and of a character which will make them feel that the Government is good for something. They want to see those important questions which concern their immediate and material welfare promptly dealt with, as becomes representatives of their constituents. Judged by this standard, what has Congress really done since it met in December last? Nay, it is proper to run over a few of the facts, upon which we base our observations.

Above all other questions which demanded the attention and prompt action of Congress, there seems to us to have been two, viz: The Tariff and the Post Office. Of the Tariff, there were many and pressing reasons why it should engage the earliest and most efficient action of Congress. The decisions of the Executive, the high and unequal taxation of the present Tariff, and lastly, the growing surplus in the Treasury, all pointed to this question as one of prime importance. Yet, what do we see? After six months session, the Committee of Ways and Means in the House finally report a bill, which though it presents some improvement upon the Tariff of '46, is far below the wants and expectations of the country; yet, even this is to be quietly tabled for another term. We have seen but one expression of feeling on the subject, from all quarters, where Democratic principles are professed, or Free Trade regarded as a great and glorious doctrine.—If the Whig party itself, headed by a Whig President, held the reins of power in Congress, it could scarcely do more in support of a high Tariff and Protection, than is now done by the most thoroughly Democratic Government the country has ever seen.—What we ask, is gained by the triumph of our principles? What cause is there of congratulation at the spread of Democratic doctrines, when the great ideas and hopes which are bound up with them, are ignored for petty interests and passing expediency? If Free Trade was one of the elements of the success of the Democratic party, one of the truths which, finding response in the intelligence and hearts of the people, bore them into power, the lukewarmness exhibited on the subject, both by the Administration and Congress, merits decided reprobation. We are told that a Revenue Tariff is the policy and pledge of the Government; yet nothing is done to carry out the one or redeem the other. We are told that an overflowing Treasury is the fountain of danger and corruption to the Government; yet with a surplus rolling up by millions, the polluting waters are still encouraged in their flow.—The Tariff proposed by Secretary Guthrie, was the Tariff of '46, with but slight modifications. It still clung, as for life, to Protection, that anti-Democratic abomination.—It still discriminated most unequally between different interests and different sections of the country. So, the bill reported by the Committee involves the same objections. But we want something to be done, no matter how slight, which will assure us that the Democratic party is alive, and efficient for the cause which gave it birth.

A word now on the subject of the Post Office. The expenses of the Department have exceeded its receipts by \$2,000,000. Its arrangements have consequently produced inequality and dissatisfaction, in various portions of the country. To the South, the inequality has been manifest. The Post Master General declares, however, his inability to reform matters, with such a deficiency staring him in the face. He has applied to Congress for relief by one of two modes, either an increase of postage, or a change in the franking system. And, lastly, these facts, exigencies, complaints and plans have been urged ably and zealously upon the attention of Congress. Yet the subject is quietly dropped, the Department is left to struggle on as best it may, under its embarrassments, and the country adduced to the inconveniences of a radically false and defective system. Such is the fate of two of the most important questions, which claimed the efficient action of the Government. We might easily select others, but these will suffice to illustrate how wantonly Congress has, for the last six months, trifled with the great interests of the country.

In noticing the nominations made by the President, of Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, as Governor of Nebraska, and A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, as Governor of Kansas, the Union says, that as "it was distinctly announced on the face of the bill giving territorial governments to Kansas and Nebraska that it was not the intention of Congress to legislate slavery into or out of the territories, in strict accordance with the spirit of the law, the President has divided the appointments between the North and the South, giving to Kansas, where the chances of introducing slavery are greatest, a Northern governor, and to Nebraska, a Southern governor."

Lake Superior Silver.—The Detroit Tribune says it learns from an authority that the Minnesota Copper Company have recently, at a single blast blown out eight thousand dollars' worth of pure native silver. We have conversed, adds the Tribune, with gentlemen who have seen some of the specimens, and others who have just returned from the mine, and they assure us that there is no humbug either as to the amount or quality of the ore. Lake Superior lies fair to be as rich in silver mines as it is known to be in copper and iron.

There are some parts of Mexico that are settled, and some that ain't. A friend of ours has just returned from a prospecting tour of a "township," which was "sold" to him last fall. He says it's a fine place nicely settled—settled at least six feet under water.

CUBA.

[FROM THE N. Y. HERALD.]

We publish, among other things, this morning, touching our foreign affairs, a suggestive article from the Richmond Enquirer on the subject of the proposed commission to Madrid to help Mr. Soule with his Cuban negotiations. The Enquirer is a flexible organ of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington, upon most questions of any importance; but upon the Cuba question it kicks in the traces, and is impatient of delay. It thinks that Mr. Soule should, if he can, bring the Cuban controversy to a peaceful or pacific conclusion, in a reasonable time, and that he should not be disturbed in the business.

To this end, the more quietly and modestly the negotiations are conducted the less will be the mortification of the country and the disgust and contempt of the fillibusters. For the sake of appearances we are opposed to any extraordinary commission to Madrid, in view of the probable result of their visit to the passionate and pugacious Count of Isabella. If something must be done for Messrs. Cobb and Dallas, send them to Kansas or Nebraska. They are both good Union men, and, as officials in the new Territories, they may be exceedingly useful, in view of the approaching colonization struggle between the abolitionists and the secessionists.

The Enquirer expresses the opinion that the public expectations concerning the threatened war message to Congress shall turn out to be nothing but "an application to Congress for an appropriation for the expense of a commission to mediate between our energetic minister and the obstinate and shuffling court of Spain." Just so; and we are becoming somewhat sceptical concerning this war message. We were to have had it last week, and it has been promised as this week, without fail, but it is not forthcoming. The Creoles of Cuba are said to be on the verge of rebellion, the fillibusters are reported as actively engaged in the organization of another invading expedition, of five times the strength of the last disastrous venture of Lopez; the stupid officials of Cuba, meantime, are as excited, illiberal and offensive towards our citizens and our commerce as ever; the island, as we are informed by the Cabinet organ, is undergoing the process of africanization, an experiment which the administration has sworn never to carry out, and yet the war message hangs fire.

The South are anxious for Cuba now, for now, they believe, we are in the nick of time. Soule has been ready at any moment to throw down the glove, Congress are waiting for an explosion, the President's trumpet, Washington has been sounding the alarm for five or six weeks past. Wall street has length become a little shaky upon the subject; but still the war message does not come to light. Why is this? Is Mary the stumbling block to a glorious war with Spain, and with England and France if they dare? Is Cushing opposed to a brilliant campaign, by land and sea? Is Davis no longer a Southern propagandist at the point of the bayonet? Or, is Dobbin afraid of the weakness of the home squadron? Paradoxical Guthrie may be disturbed in his financial estimates of a war message, or the President himself may have changed his mind, as Presidents so often do. Whatever may be the reasons, we have ceased to entertain any alarm concerning a war message—have no fears of a war with Spain in any event, and but little hope of the acquisition of Cuba under "the powers that be." However much, therefore, the public expectation may be disappointed, we shall not in the least degree be surprised if the threatened war message shall divide down into "an application for an appropriation for an extraordinary diplomatic commission to Madrid, or to something equally pacific, inoffensive and useless."

Kossuth on Russia.—Kossuth's speech at a recent meeting in Sheffield is mentioned to have been uncommonly able. The main points which he advanced were, that it was the partition of Poland by which Russia became dangerous to the world, and which brought her down to the Danubian principalities, and thence to Hungary; and that the oppression of Hungary by Russian interference has been the stepping-stone to the present ambitious daring of the Czar. In relation to Poland, Kossuth in this re-stated what the most distinguished Russian diplomatists have avowed. The partition of Poland was the chief event of Russia's progress and of her modern history; and a reconstruction of Poland was the policy that Napoleon had at heart as the most formidable barrier Europe could raise against Russian ambition. Nothing like this can take place if Austria sides with the western powers.

REMARKS ON RUSSIAN CREDIT.—The manufactures of Russia, says Punch, are few, but her fabrications are innumerable. "We shall stand no chance with the Russians if they shoot as well with the Minie rifle as they do with the long bow. Osten-Sacken's guns would be all Paixhans if his ball were commensurate with his bounce.—The report of a Russian cannonade is something incredible.—It is a curious paradox that even when Nicholas and his officers are advancing, they are lying still.—Although pugilism is not a mode of warfare practised by the Russians, they fight in a great measure by fibbing.—Even if we reduce the Czar to terms, it will be necessary to understand all his terms in the Russian language, as a word which stands for a thing that is not."

A GREAT DAY IN RALEIGH.—Our county capital must have presented an animated appearance yesterday. There were two regular and largely attended meetings held there—an agricultural and a temperance one, besides numbers of people went there, merely from curiosity to "see the gathering," who took no part in any of the proceedings. There was no lack of sport either, as we understand a member of the city press distinguished himself by vanquishing the champion marble player of Raleigh in a game of "knucks."—Hurrah for Memphis!—Express.

A rather intricate law suit was recently decided in California, at the suggestion of the judge, by a horse-race. The jury acted as judges, the counsel bet their fees on their respective clients, the judge held the stakes, and the winner, by previous arrangement, treated the crowd.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 26.

The cholera is prevailing extensively in Mexico, as we learn by advices just received.

ADD EL KADER AND THE RUSSIANS.

In a leader in the "Daily News" of Friday, will be found the following remarks as to probable result of Abd el Kader being entrusted with the command of some Arabian light cavalry during the present war with Russia:

"The Arab chief is the very man that is wanted; and his method of warfare is of great desideratum for the Turks. The Sultan is the head of his faith; The French Emperor is his benefactor. Can there be a doubt that his cavalry would be a good force to send out against the Cossacks? and that his fanaticism, being more thoroughly indigenous, normal, and disinterested than that of the Russian leaders, will be more than a match for theirs? Give him the best horse that Arabia can furnish. Fearlessly give him a sufficient following, and the world will soon see what he can do. If in Asia, Ararat may be the Atlas, and the table land of Georgia his Morocco; and the Russians will strew the plains in long lines, as the French did ten years ago. If in Europe, the Balkan may be a mere hill to him, and the Dobruja in summer like an easy bit of the desert. Let him equal his former self, and the Russians will have no rest, night or day. We may expect to hear of his seizing the stores of the invaders, firing their magazines, knocking in their flanks, worrying their rear, and overthrowing them in the very warfare in which the allies have otherwise few means of competing with them. If Lord Cardigan can reach the field in time, he and his eleven may see, while getting into their tight clothes, how the thing is done, and take a hint as to the benefit of easy garments. The heavy cavalry may soon be starting at the Arab method of warfare. We should like to be sure that the Arabs would not state with yet wider eyes at our heavy cavalry, with their clumsiness and deliberation. The heavy must learn of the nimble, as Marlborough, coming, laced and perurbed from Russia, might learn of Napoleon dropping his eyeglasses at Austerlitz, with the observation, 'that army is mine!' Let us have Abd el Kader on the Danube, and the spirit of the Caucasus if the very heart of Turkey. We shall have a Schamyl for the West as well as the East of the Black Sea. There is a broad ground of respect and friendship between Abd el Kader and the allies—that the cause is one of the indigenous rights and liberties against foreign aggression—a cause in which he has shown himself the most heroic leader of the nation, and the true compeer of the patriot heroes of all time!"

THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Mirror says:—"Previous to the publication of the late census, the Irish believed they were four times as numerous as they now appear to be. The masses, and the Irish too, are astonished at the discovery.—The Native American now perceives that without any claim to patronage, the Irish hold more offices and get three times as much of the Treasury as they are entitled to. The divisions in party politics have encouraged the Irish to ask office, and now they demand it with characteristic modesty. They have had their day. A change has come over the country. The old parties will dissolve: new ones are forming; and they will no longer ask the sweet voices of the Irish. In three years, an Irishman in office in the United States will be a curiosity. The truth is, they have been too bold, too officious; they have shown what they would do if they had the power; and it is now the duty of the native American to keep the Irish gentlemen in their place, and let them know we do not need their instruction or dictation in law, politics or religion. I am not a 'Know Nothing'—nor have I any knowledge of the association; but I belong to the class of native citizens whose numbers can always give power and control as long as they keep themselves free and independent of the Irish interest."

MIKE WALSH.—The question as to Mike Walsh's nativity again occupied the attention of the House of Representatives last Tuesday. A few Irishmen in New York positively declare that Mike was born in Ireland, and is at this moment a subject of Queen Victoria. They seem to be greatly incensed against him for denying that he is one of their countrymen. Mike, who ought to know, and his friends, are equally positive in their assertions that he is a native of this country. It is a very nice quarrel as it stands.

We don't think our readers ought to be deprived of all the good things said by the North, because we happen to occupy a Southern latitude, hence we cannot forego copying the following:

"Jefferson Revised.—It is thought they have got a new edition of the Declaration of Independence at the South, especially calculated for that latitude. The following is said to be the beginning of the precious instrument:

"White men are born with considerable freedom and endowed with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of niggers!"—Portland Advertiser.

"A letter received in Philadelphia from Lagunay, Venezuela, states that Gallienue, the late Secretary of the Treasury, had absconded with five hundred thousand dollars of the public money."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says:—"The Anti-Nebraska Address is making a great commotion among southern ex-whigs, such as Clayton, Dawson and Dixon. They are shocked to see so conservative a name as Foot's to it. They propose to issue a counter manifesto announcing the utter dissolution of the whig party. Let 'em go ahead."

The Boston Atlas says:—"Our boot and shoe trade has doubled within a few years. We have no doubt that in our own city, where it nearly all concentrates, this business amounts to from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 annually. The Boston Almanac gives a list of 169 wholesale boot, shoe and leather dealers, besides 44 who deal exclusively in leather."

JONES VERSUS SMITH.—The May number of Blackwood announces the discovery of "the New Poet," whose advent has been looked for with such anxiety. The fortunate man is Mr. T. Percy Jones, who has written a tragedy called "Firmilian." Go it Jones! Alexander Smith took up for your laurels! Smith and Jones! What's in a name!

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 26.

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THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.—The Fugitives Remanded.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says:—"The entire afternoon of yesterday was occupied by council in arguing this case, and by Commissioner Newhall in rendering his decision. The criminal court contained a larger concourse of the populace than on any previous day during the trial, and among whom the colored people were largely represented. The most intense interest, but unaccompanied with undue excitement, prevailed during the whole course of the argument, and, during the rendering of the decision by the Commissioner, the utmost decorum and good order prevailed. After an able review of the testimony, the fugitives were remanded to the custody of their owners, and being placed in an omnibus, were driven to the Kentucky shore and lodged in the Covington jail, where they remain subject to the demand of their owners."

The counsel for the defendants, we have been informed, made three applications, but without effect, for a writ of *habeas corpus* yesterday. As the omnibus containing the fugitives was driven to the ferry-boat some thousands of persons accompanied it, but no excitement was manifested. The only remark we heard was made by a fat negro woman, who, as she saw the approaching crowd, said—"Who says nigger no 'count! I'd like to see a 'bus full of white trash 'tract so much 'tention."

The New York Tribune has an article upon the "Hard Times" now coming upon us, after the recent expansion and inflation, and says that the "string was stretched until it snapped." Prices, stocks, wages, every thing, is reported as going down. The Tribune adds:—"Of course, many farmers will have to postpone improvements that they would prefer to make forthwith, while any number of comfortable mansions and luxurious residences will have to remain unbuilt for years—perhaps forever; but it is better so than otherwise. Clerks will not be transformed into merchants so rapidly as they have been, and merchants who might have failed for half a million if the flush times had continued, will have to content themselves with a vulgar, snobbish smash for a paltry hundred thousand. A good many city lots will remain unsold at the generous prices affixed to them by sanguine speculators, and lads who have been drinking choice brands of champagne with their dinners and smoking shilling cigars through the day, will have to content themselves with sixpenny brandy and cheaper tobacco; but they will survive that—or would, at least, if they were brought down to no liquor and no tobacco at all."

MISSOURI POLITICS.—The political war between the friends of Hon. Thos. H. Benton and Hon. D. R. Atchison, President of the U. S. Senate, has commenced with great spirit in Missouri. Mr. A. has issued an address to the people of that State, in which he discusses the politics of the day and severely attacks the policy of his rival, Col. Benton.—Like the war between the hard and soft-shells of New York, this outbreak among the democrats of Missouri is likely to lead to the complete overthrow of both factions and the success of the whigs. Talking of Missouri politics reminds us that Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis, has been spoken of by the whigs in connection with the Vice Presidency on the Fillmore ticket. It is doubtful whether he would consent to become a candidate. During the last whig administration, it will be recollected, he declined a post in the Cabinet, for the reason that the salary was insufficient to support his family.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN TURKEY.—A foreign correspondent of the Worcester Palladium writes:—"Please tell my friend, Miss Lucy Stone, that I saw in the streets of Constantinople, in yellow slippers and riding astride on a horse, Kara-Fatma-Haneum, a noble and rich lady of March, who solicited and obtained a command among the Turkish volunteer forces.—She has under her orders a battalion of 500 wicked-looking Asiatics, equipped by herself. She is about fifty years old, goes veiled in the ordinary manner, but shows her face freely in spite of her veil. One sees by the expression of her countenance that she is made of the right stuff. She will do something."

At the city of Payta, in Peru, the remains of strangers are denied Christian burial, unless they have been Roman Catholics. The attention of Hon. T. D. Elliot having been called to this fact, he promptly addressed a note to the Secretary of State, laying the case before him. The Secretary has since transmitted a statement of the circumstances to Mr. J. R. Clay, our Minister at Peru, with instructions to endeavor to obtain from the government of that Republic the necessary authority to enclose for the purpose of sepulture a piece of land near the city of Payta.

"CERTIFICATE.—A model of its Kind.—Dear Doctor: I will be 175 years old next October. For 94 years I have been an invalid, unable to move except when stirred with a lever; but a year ago last Thursday, I heard of the Granular Syrup. I bought a bottle, and found myself a new man. I can now run twelve and a-half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double somersaults without stopping."

P. S.—A little of your Alumetumum Salve applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in nineteen minutes and is now covering the limb with a fresh outcrop of white gum pine bark.

"Landlord, said a certain seedy pedagogue, somewhat faint from strong libations, 'I would like a quantum of spirits, a modicum of molasses in conjunction with a little water;—but deal largely with the spirits thou man of mixtures!'"

Every family ought to have a newspaper—it is what they owe to their children, if nothing else. Who wishes his children to grow up in ignorance, in order to save the price of a newspaper!

CURTAIN LECTURE BY MRS. FUBBS.

"Fubbs, I want to talk to you a while and I want you to keep awake while I do it. You want to go to sleep! Yes you always want, but I don't. I'm not one of your sleepy kind. It's a good thing for you, Mr. Fubbs, that you have a wife who imparts information by lectures, else you would be a perfect ignoramus. Not anything about the house to read except a Bible that the Christian Association gave you, and a tract that a fellow named Porter left here one day, entitled 'Light for the Heathen.' It's all he left it for you are a heathen, Fubbs, I thank God you ain't a Mormon. Yes, I understand that insinuation too, you profane wretch! You meant you're glad you hadn't but one wife. You never would have known there ever was a Mormon, Mr. Fubbs, if I hadn't told you, for you are too stingy to keep your wife's name ought to be Fubbs, you tell so many of 'em. It's only last week I sold a dollar and fifty cents on butter that I sold to a pedlar, because I didn't know the price, which is published every week. This would have paid for the paper a whole year. And then you are so ignorant Fubbs. Didn't you take your gun to the Big Marsh and walk clear down to the Big Marsh a hunting, because somebody told you the Turkeys were marching into Rushes? Y-e-s-y-o-u-d-i-d; Fubbs, you needn't deny it."

TRUE HOSPITALITY.—"I pray you, O excellent wife, number not yourself and me, to get a curiously rich dinner for this man or woman who has alighted at our gates, nor a bed chamber made ready at too great cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings at any village, but rather let the stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accent, and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, which he cannot buy at any price, in any city, and which he may well travel twenty miles, and dine sparingly and sleep hardly, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth, and love, and honor, and courtesy flow in all your deeds."

The Tribune is opposed to Native Americanism, but says:—

"We have never denied the existence of great provocations to Nativism in this country, and unless these can be put aside, we expect to witness occasional outbreaks of anti-Foreign excitement. Our immigrant population is deplorably clamorous, misguided and prone to violence. We never saw a party of Americans born approach a peaceable poll with weapons in their hands; we have seen Irish hands of two or three hundred, armed with heavy clubs traversing the streets on election day and clearly provoking a fight, we have known such best a peaceful opposition for no fault—twentyfalloping upon one until his life was in danger. We have seen men taken to courts to be naturalized, and put through like a sheep washing when they swore, and were in no condition to take on themselves the solemn responsibilities of citizenship."

LOVE AFFAIR AND FATAL END.—On the 7th, a Miss Fuller, in Darbyville, Piquette county, Ky., drowned herself in the creek, a few minutes after reading a note from her lover, that he did not intend marrying her, and was about leaving the village. A correspondent says, after reading the letter she exclaimed: "My God, what will become of me!" She crossed the street, passed through a house without noticing the family, rushed up stairs, where the false one was at work, and caught him round the neck—kissed him—said she had come to bid him a long farewell. She then ran across a field, and plunged into water fifteen feet deep. A man plunging near by, supposing something was wrong, ran after her, but only reached in time to see the bubble where she had sunk.

CURE FOR QUINSY.—Affections of the throat are so common at this season, that we cut from an exchange the following, which is highly spoken of:—"Put into a buttered spider a lump of pure beeswax, about the size of a walnut, and melt it; then lay upon the beeswax a piece of cotton rag, large enough to cover externally the part affected; fry down till the rag absorbs the beeswax and becomes brown or slightly scorched; sprinkle upon the waxed side of the rag about a heaped teaspoonful of Scotch snuff, and apply the rag thus prepared to the affected part as warm as the patient can bear. Heat the rag frequently, and continue the application until recovery is experienced."

A terrific fight took place between two rival fishing clubs, composed mostly of youths, in Baltimore, on Monday night. They fought with stones clubs and pistols, and although, no less than forty or fifty shots were fired none of the parties were killed.

FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—Mr. Ambrose Smith was lighting the gas in his saloon in Lowell during Monday's thunder-storm, when the lightning struck the building, passed down the gas pipe, entered his right hand, and made its exit out of his left one, which held a burning match, exploded when it came in contact with the flame, and knocked him down but did no serious injury.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A good looking husband, eight children, and a happy home. As these rights are easily obtained, we hope the sisterhood will take them into consideration. This will pay better than holding offices, or sitting on a jury.

A reciprocity treaty has been negotiated between this country and Canada, which is said to be highly favorable to both. The treaty has not yet been ratified but there is no reason to believe that it will not be.

USEFUL INVENTION.—A thrashing machine for fighting the "inimy," has just been patented in Michigan. The inventor says it will mow a regiment of Spaniards in one hour and eight minutes. It is to be used in the invasion of Cuba.

A NICE GOSPEL MINISTER.—There are some nice clergymen down East. One of the shepherds of Worcester, Massachusetts, boasted that he had held of the plank when the Boston Court House door was broken during the fugitive slave riot.

A LIVING WITNESS.

My Dear doctor.—I have always had an aversion to Patent Medicines and cures all nostrums—but after having experienced the good effects of your Remedy for all diseases in my own case, I am compelled to lay aside all prejudices and give to that invaluable medicine its just use of praise.—I have been afflicted with consumption for thirteen years past—and all that time have been lingering on the very brink of the grave, one of my lungs was entirely consumed, and the other filled with cavities as big as my fist. My once robust person was reduced to a mere skeleton; I do not think I would have weighed over fifty pounds when I once would have weighed three hundred. In fact it would have taken thirteen such frames as mine to make a shadow, I was given up by all the best Doctors in the country to die, when I was induced by reading in the newspapers of the wonderful cures your medicine had performed and also by my friends to try a few bottles of it. I had not taken more than seventeen bottles before my strength began to return and my flesh to increase. I have not taken more than forty-seven and am now almost completely cured; the lung that was wasted away has been replaced by a new one much better than the first, the cavities of the other are entirely filled up, and I am fresher than I ever was in my life. I give this incomplete statement of my case for the benefit of those who are similarly afflicted. Invalids who delay being restored to health when the means are within your reach! Had you not rather be cured by what the Doctors call quackery than to die scientifically!

PETER RATTLEHEAD.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, in my office, Dick Boor, J. P.
PICKENS CO., Ala., Jan. 18, 1854.

This is to certify that I have known the writer of the above ever since he was a yearling and that he was never known to tell a lie in his life, and that the greatest reliance can be placed in his statement.

TIMOTHY TICKLEFITCHER

DOMESTIC CRUELTY.—A case of aggravated inhumanity was not long since brought before the magistrate at Lifford. It appears that in Holly street, Dalston, there lives a stationer, James Shackell by name, who formed the design of starving his wife and five children to death. After providing himself with a large quantity of spirits, he destroyed all the food in the house, and locked up his family. For three days they had nothing but dry bread, and when his wife was trying to escape from the house, he knocked her down. He then locked her and the children in one of the inner rooms, and there kept them until the agonizing cries of her children for food induced her to make an effort to break open the door; but her brutal husband, who had been drinking at intervals, forced her away, savagely striking her in the face. She then made her way to the window and dashed her hand through a pane of glass a circumstance which, with her cries, attracted the attention of passers by, who forcibly entered the place, and the man was given into custody. He was remanded for a week, that the magistrate might take time to consider his judgment.

QUICK WORK.—Col. Andrew McMakin, editor of the American Courier, Philadelphia, has been on a tour to the West, and among other things which he describes in his entertaining manner, is the laundry of the "Baronet house," Cincinnati. He says it differs from other similar institutions, in its *revolving* facility, and this is done on the scientific principle of centrifugal propulsion. Should an hundred persons arrive at the hotel without a change of linen, they might divest for a bath, and their soiled garments gathered in a heap, are flung into a patent steam washing machine, where, in five minutes, every particle of dirt is expunged; thence into a box which rotates horizontally with such force as in three minutes to press them against the periphery, until every drop of moisture leaves them; then two minutes in a baking room, removes every vestige of dampness; five minutes suffices to "mangle," fold and deposit the same at the door of their respective bath rooms. Thus during the fifteen minutes required for a man to bathe and dry himself, his clothes may be washed, starched, ironed and ready to put on.

COFFEE.—Asparagus is waxing potent enough to threaten a usurpation of breakfastdom. Hear what experimental philosophy pronounces on the coming revolution:

"Liebig (the illustrious German chemist) says that asparagus contains, in common with tea and coffee, a principle which he calls 'taurine,' and which he considers essential to the health of those who do not take strong exercise. Taking the hint from Baron Liebig, a writer in the London Gardener's Chronicle, was led to test asparagus as a substitute for coffee. He says: 'The young shoots I first prepared were not agreeable, having an alkaline taste. I then tried the ripe seeds, these roasted and ground make a full flavored coffee, not easily distinguished from fine Mocha. The seeds are easily freed from the berries by drying them in an oven, and then rubbing them on a sieve.' In good soils asparagus yields seeds abundantly; and if they are charged with 'taurine,' and identical with seeds of the coffee plant, asparagus coffee may be grown in the United States at less than half the cost per pound of the article now so largely imported."

"Georgia," which is known as the Empire State of the South, and which is certainly one of the most intelligent and thrifty of the Southern States, has within its borders forty-one thousand of free white grown persons who can neither read nor write! There were in 1840 thirty thousand *idiot* whites who could neither read nor write, and the number has increased to 41,000 since that time. The increase of ignorance goes beyond the increase of population—for while the latter has been under 25 per cent., the former has increased 54 per cent. Should the evil grow in a like ratio with the few years past, there will be in forty-six years hence, 170,000